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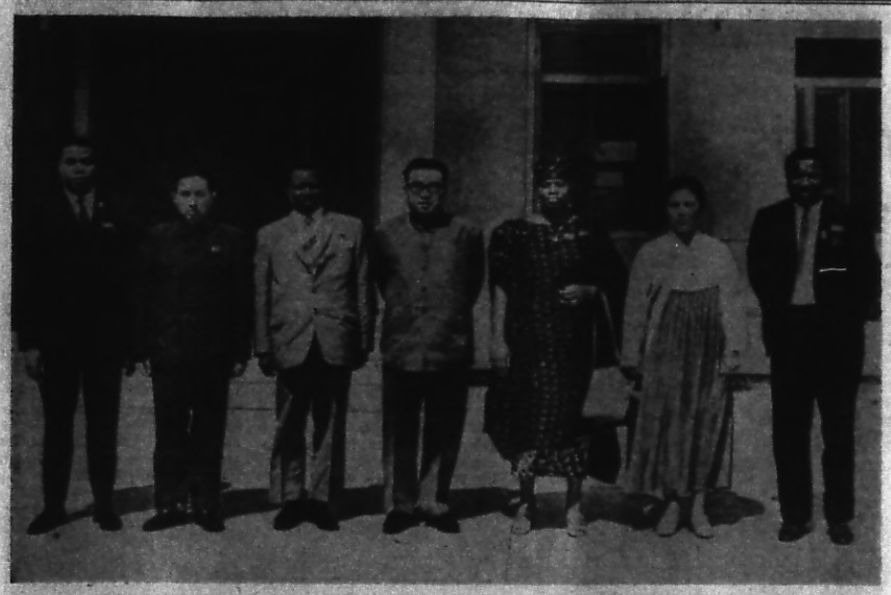


The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of Free Town, the capital of the Republic of Sierra Leone, after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Delegation of Free Town, Capital of the Republic of Sierra Leone

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 10 the visiting delegation of Free Town, the capital of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation De Te Akibo Bas, Mayor of Free Town, and members of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was on hand.

Also on hand was Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial, friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Arranges Luncheon in Honour of Delegation of Free Town, Capital of the Republic of Sierra Leone

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon on August 10 in honour of the delegation of Free Town, the capital of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Invited to the luncheon were head of the delegation De Te Akibo Bas, Mayor of Free Town, and members of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present there.

Also present was Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees Performance by Art Circles of Korean People's Constabulary

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the servicemen of the People's Constabulary, saw on August 11 a performance given by art circles of the Korean People's Constabulary.

Present to see it were Comrade Pak Sung Chul and Directors of Departments of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, functionaries of Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, together with servicemen of the People's Constabulary and working people.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the box, the entire audience rose to their feet and warmly welcomed him with stormy cheers of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause shaking the hall.

Put on stage in the performance which began with the chorus "Soldiers of the Korean People's Constabulary wish Marshal Kim Il Sung a long life in good health" were works dealing with the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and the revolutionary armed forces established by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, in the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and works depicting immortal fighting exploits and feats of the servicemen of the People's Constabulary who defended the Party and the fatherland and the gains of revolution to the last, frustrating at every step the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges in the period of peaceful construction after the liberation.

The program also included numbers portraying the stout and resourceful features of the servicemen of the People's Constabulary who have grown to be one-beats-a-hundred soldiers in accordance with the teachings of the fatherly Leader and are defending the outpost of the country as firm as an iron wall and nabbing and wiping out all spies and saboteurs, united in one body with the people.

The performance deeply impressed the audience and won their warm acclamation for its rich ideological and artistic value.

After the performance, the respected and beloved Leader mounted the stage amid the stormy cheers of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" shaking the hall and posed for a photograph with the members of the art circles of the People's Constabulary who gave the performance.

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography" (Vol. I) in Arabic Published

by French Publishing House "Jeune Afrique"

The French publishing house "Jeune Afrique" recently brought out "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I), a record of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The publishing house put out this biography as a gift to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung with infinite respect for and trust in the Leader, warmly congratulating him on his 60th birthday.

Respectfully printed on the front cover of the book is a colour portrait of the Leader and another portrait of the Leader on its front page.

Before entering the text, the book carries a number of pictures showing the glorious revolutionary history of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and each chapter has photographs and materials on the revolutionary history of the Leader.

The book is supplemented by a main chronological table of the revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung and a map of major battle sites of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It devoted its pages to his childhood, early revolutionary activities and main contents of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by him.

The Arabic edition of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I) has evoked great repercussions.

Annihabal Abu Anwar, a political figure of Palestine, said:

"'Kim Il Sung: Biography' (Vol. I) in Arabic, a history of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people and the respected and beloved Leader of the people of the five continents, is a revolutionary torch for the Palestinian people and the people of five continents which brightly illumines the road of righteous struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. And this biography is not only a textbook of struggle for the people fighting for the liberation of their countries and for the building of such great countries as Korea, but also a sharp weapon and source of revolutionary fighting spirit in the struggle against the enemy.

"'Kim Il Sung: Biography' containing the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an indispensable book for the Arab people and an encyclopedia which all the organs must have.

"The biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader and great teacher, is a comprehensive record of a nation which has a brilliant history, and it gives infinite courage to the people and deals a heavy blow at the enemy.

"The Palestinian people and other Arab people will learn of the rich and versatile experiences accumulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung through 'Kim Il Sung: Biography' (Vol. I) in Arabic, a most precious revolutionary gift.

"The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the *Juche* idea and has solved with originality complex problems arising in all the political, economic and cultural spheres of the country and immensely enriched Marxism-Leninism with his precious practical experiences.

"Through 'Kim Il Sung: Biography' (Vol. I) in Arabic we will understand more deeply the originality of the *Juche* idea founded by him and the wisdom and greatness of his leadership. The world people will laud forever the great feats of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has rendered immortal services to the Korean revolution and the world revolution. If I am asked to record the name of an outstanding leader in the history of the international communist movement, I would loudly shout without hesitation the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Jusef Mehuchum, a scholar of Bahrain, said:

"No other leader in the present times so greatly inspires me and guides me as Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"No biography of a great leader in the world can compare with the biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung. In waging the sacred anti-Israeli guerilla warfare, the youth must learn from the experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the greatest socialist thinker in the present age and the most outstanding military strategist produced by mankind.

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

TELEGRAMS

★ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszawicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the Polish People's Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the 28th anniversary of the Resurrection of Poland.

★ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **S. Luvsan**, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the 51st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

★ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independent peaceful reunification of the country.

Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Closes with Great Success Thanks to Sincere Efforts of Our Side

The preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations which had progressed amid the great expectation and concern of the entire people of north and south Korea and the peace-loving people the world over successfully closed with its 25th meeting on August 11.

The preliminary talks came to a close after agreeing upon other procedural matters of the full-dress talks and fixing the date for the first session of the full-dress talks, the last subject of discussion at the preliminary talks, on the basis of the earlier successful agreement on the venue and agenda of the full-dress talks and the composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks.

The successful conclusion of the preliminary talks at a time when the whole land of three thousand *ri* is aboil with ardent desire for reunification in support of the three principles of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the north-south joint statement based on them, is another important, stirring event for our people.

The meeting began with the examination of the points agreed upon at the working-level meetings between the two sides concerning other procedural matters of the full-dress talks and its date.

The spokesmen of the delegations of the two sides respectively read the texts of agreement.

A wave of delight swept the conference room inside and outside when it was announced through the texts of agreement that the first session of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south would open in Pyongyang. This was clear proof that the venue of the first session was chosen most properly and it had been the desire of all the compatriots of the north and the south to see the historic first session opened in Pyongyang, both in view of the atmosphere for its opening and in view of the preparations made for the talks.

Then the texts of agreement were exchanged between the two sides at the meeting.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, made a speech declaring the historic preliminary talks closed.

It is, he stressed, of great significance in mitigating the sufferings of the compatriots caused by division and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country that the place and date of the first session of the full-dress talks the entire Korean people had eagerly awaited were agreed upon and the discussion of the items on the agenda was brought to a successful conclusion. He warmly congratulated the delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south and all other persons concerned who had devoted their efforts to the successful conclusion of the preliminary talks and opening of the full-dress talks, and he expressed thanks to the entire people and men of the press of the north and the south for having actively supported and encouraged the work of the talks and to the world peace-loving people and foreign reporters who had wished success to the north-south Red Cross talks.

Many dialogues and opinions which the delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south have exchanged during the one year since they sat down together amid the jubilation and joy of the whole nation have been very useful for alleviating the sufferings of the compatriots caused by split and been directly linked with the work for pulling down the artificial barrier and hewing the path of reunification, said the head of the delegation. He referred in detail to the precious successes made at the talks and to the sincere efforts of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society for the success.

He said:

The delegation of our side, above all, attached great significance to the agenda of the full-dress talks and saw to it that it was so settled as to create favorable conditions for alleviating the sufferings of the compatriots of the north and the south as comprehensively as possible and, furthermore, paving the way for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In the question of the composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks, the delegation of our side proposed to let advisers accompany the delegations, so that the north and south Red Cross organizations might pool efforts and enlist the active support and cooperation of the authorities, political and public circles and all strata of the people of the north and the south in the important and vast work of mitigating the sufferings of the compatriots separated in the north and the south.

Our side made, among other things, an important proposal for inviting the representatives of the political parties and public organizations of the north and the south to the first sessions of the full-dress talks in Pyongyang and Seoul.

If the representatives of the political parties and public organizations of the north and the south could meet and greet each other and the opinions of persons of all circles could be heard and their cooperation enlisted with the full-dress talks as a momentum, as our side proposed, this would make a greater contribution to the solution of the humanitarian questions for the compatriots separated in the north and the south and to the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country and bring the significance of the talks itself into a bolder relief.

The head of the delegation of our side stressed that the efforts made by the delegation of our side for the successful progress of the preliminary talks were the expression of sincerity to live up to the expectation of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people for the north-south Red Cross talks and were the first step towards implementing the historical joint statement of the north and the south on actively supporting the north and south Red Cross talks.

He said that the past one year for preparing the full-dress talks convincingly proved once again that if the Koreans sit down together they can remove distrust and misunderstanding and solve the internal questions of the nation independently without interference of outside forces.

Recalling that while the preliminary talks were going on, the north-south high-level talks were held and the historic joint statement of the north and the south in which the three principles of national reunification are clarified was published, he said: This means that while the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations were progressing, the road of dialogue and contact was widened and a new breach was made in the barrier.

Then the head of the delegation referred to the heavy tasks facing the north and south Red Cross organizations today when the preliminary talks have been successfully concluded and the day of the full-dress talks is just round the corner.

He made it explicit, first of all, that the DPRK Red Cross Society would bend every possible effort to make the first and second sessions of the full-dress talks to be held in Pyongyang and Seoul a greatest event of the nation ever arranged in the past 27 years.

He declared that it would make active efforts to alleviate the suffering of the compatriots caused by split by bringing to an early conclusion the discussion of the 5 items of the agenda at the full-dress talks.

With the closing speech of the head of the delegation of our side, the historic north-south Red Cross preliminary talks closed formally.

The delegates of the two sides congratulated each other with firm handshakes on the successful conclusion of the talks.

After a while, delegates of the two sides sat together in the lounge of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and exchanged their parting words.

They shared food prepared by both sides and conversed joyously, the lounge overflowing with the determination to work with might and main for the success of the full-dress talks and for the reunification of the country.

Korean Feature Film "A Flower Girl," an Undying Monumental Masterpiece, Wins Special Prize and Special Medal at 18th International Film Festival

The Korean feature film "A Flower Girl" based on the revolutionary work of the same title created and performed in Wuchiatzu in the 1930's was awarded special prize and special medal at the 18th International Film Festival held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, according to a report from Karlovy Vary.

On July 31, the Korean feature film "A Flower Girl," an immortal monumental masterpiece, was screened at the international film festival.

The movie scathingly exposes the reactionary nature of the ex-ploiter society and the crimes caused by it and indicates the great truth that revolution is the only way for getting rid of it.

This movie, an immortal revolutionary banner inspiring the people vigorously to victory in the revolution and a powerful weapon for the revolutionization of society, immensely moved the spectators and was highly appreciated by them for its rich ideological and artistic value.

The special prize and special medal were instituted specifically for the movie outside the festival rules as it proved a remarkable success.

A Visit to the Korean Revolution Museum (I)

On the occasion of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, our people built the magnificent Korean Revolution Museum, with his statue placed reverently in front of it, on the Mansudae Hill in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.
Every day a large number of people visit the Museum. Seeing the historic mementos and materials displayed in it, they deeply study and learn from the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the Leader, his valuable feats, sagacity of his leadership and his lofty communist virtues.
The Pyongyang Times, beginning with this issue, gives in serial form an article to introduce the newly-opened Korean Revolution Museum.

The U.S. and Japanese Imperialists Are the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People

...The U.S. and Japanese imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people!

Every visitor to the Korean Revolution Museum is clear about this.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, pointed out:

"From the first days of their contact with our country, the Japanese and U.S. imperialists tried to swallow our country and schemed to plunder our people of their wealth." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 478.)

The Museum has a hall illustrating a number of materials on the U.S. and Japanese imperialist invasion of Korea and our people's struggle against it in the period from mid-19th century to early 20th century.

The first thing that strikes the eyes when one steps into the hall is an ugly-looking, large-calibre gun barrel. It is part of the lethal weapons fitted to "General Sherman," the U.S. imperialist armed pirate ship which intruded into the River Taedong-gang in September 1866.

On February 12, 1845 the U.S. imperialists, on the proposition of Zadoc Pratt, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, sent a fleet of heavily-armed vessels to infiltrate into Korea under the excuse of "dispatching a mission for trade expansion."

A series of exhibits in the hall such as the "Authentic History of King Kojong" and other documents of those days show evidences of the barbaric atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors ceaselessly in 1866, 1868 and 1871. For instance, they sneaked into the River Taedonggang, Doksan and Kanghwa-do Island and committed espionage activities, looted merchant ships, killed people and even unearthed the tomb of a Korean king stealthily.

Put on display in the Museum are many other materials—the vivid reminder of the pillage and barbarities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Korean people. Among them is a blueprint the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company of the United States used in taking away from the Unsan Mine a large amount of gold between 1896 and 1939 after having usurped the mining concession.

A document on view discloses the fact that the imperialists declared an armed invasion against Korea, clamouring that "war for us is a pleasure." ("Corea the Hermit Nation," p. 378.)

A glance at these materials made me inflamed with bitter hatred for the atrocious U.S. imperialist aggressors.

And I was deeply impressed by an oil painting, a graphic representation of the valiant struggle of our forefathers against the inveterate enemy.

A new strength surged up within me when I saw the oil painting on the wall, a painting entitled "Mr. Kim Ung U (Great-grandfather of Comrade Kim Il Sung—Ed.) rouses the people in Mangyongdae and Pyongyang to the struggle for sinking the U.S. imperialist armed pirate ship 'General Sherman'."

The torch of anti-imperialist struggle uplifted by Mr. Kim Ung U at the head of the people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors still warms the hearts of us all.

Seen in the Museum is the "Anti-Reconciliation Monument" which was erected in 1871, with an inscription:

"The brutish Westerners are invading our country. Unless we fight, we have to reconcile. Reconciliation amounts to selling the country.

Our posterity, be vigilant for thousands upon thousands of years."

This inscription speaks of our forefathers' spirit of fighting against foreign aggression. It moves the visitors.

In point of fact, the U.S. imperialists are the avowed enemy who have brought misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people from generation to generation.

They actively abetted the Japanese imperialists in Korean invasion and teamed up with them in making our people the latter's colonial slaves.

On show in the Museum is a copy of Sill's letter dated June 18, 1894, which was sent to Grasham, the then U.S. Secretary of State, in active support of the Japanese imperialists' troop dispatch to Korea for aggression.

Besides, there is the record of the talks held on July 29, 1905 between Taft, the then U.S. Secretary of War, and Katsura, Prime Minister of Japan. It fully reveals how the U.S. and Japanese imperialists came into compact with each other in their aggression on Korea and other parts of Asia.

"As recorded, Taft first sought and secured an assurance from Katsura that Japan harbored no aggressive designs toward the Philippines. The Prime Minister then continued that, to preserve peace in the Far East, he thought 'some good understanding or alliance in practice' to be essential between the United States, Japan and Great Britain.

"To this, Taft responded that he was confident the American people gave such support to the Pacific aims of Japan and England that those two nations could expect conjoint action by the United States without any prior formal agreement. Finally, the Secretary of War told Katsura that he regarded Japanese suzerainty over Korea as a logical result of the war. Roosevelt telegraphed Taft two days later that he confirmed every word the secretary had said." ("The United States Navy in the Pacific 1897-1909.)

Moreover, through the second "treaty of Japan-Britain alliance" concluded on August 22, 1905, the Japanese imperialists made Britain admit their "predominant interests" in Korea and acknowledge "Japan's right" to take necessary measures for "protection and promotion of the interests."

With this the Japanese imperialists could commit wanton aggression against Korea at will.

Really, the Japanese imperialists are the sworn enemy of our nation, who occupied our country, reduced it to their colony and enslaved our people with the backing of big imperialist forces.

They shamelessly intervened in the internal affairs of our country by recourse to arms and forced the Korean feudal rulers to sign brigandish, aggressive unequal treaties which stipulate: "Japanese ministers and consuls and their suites and families shall be free to travel the interior of Korea." "The Korean government shall not hereafter be entitled to conclude any treaty of international nature or make promise of the same sort without the intermediation of the Japanese government" and "The Korean government shall appoint as officials in Korea those Japanese recommended by the Resident-General."

To achieve this burglarious aim the enemy killed our people in cold blood and perpetrated all manner of crimes.

Displayed in the Museum are newspapers of that time which carried photos and news items disclosing the brutal atrocities of the Japanese imperialists who strangled our people at will and reduced our villages to ruins.

Visitors rage with irrepressible anger when they see these materials.

The exhibits telling of the struggle waged by the volunteers army soldiers, workers and peasants against the Japanese imperialist aggressors show with added clarity the patriotic spirit of our people in those days.

However, the bloody struggle of the volunteers army and the peasant rioters waged against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the strenuous, patriotic cultural enlightenment movement conducted for the defence of the country's independence had to suffer bitter failures and go through twists and turns because of lack of the correct guidance of a great leader.

Hong Rae Hi

Under the direction of Mr. Kim Ung U, the great-grandfather of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, patriotic people sank the U.S. imperialist aggressor ship "General Sherman" in 1866

Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level Established between the DPRK and Republic of Uganda

Kwon Hui Gyong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Soviet Union, visited the Republic of Uganda in the period from July 28 to August 5 in the capacity of a special envoy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report from Kampala.

During the visit special envoy Kwon Hui Gyong held talks respectively with Idi Amin, President, and Walume Kebedi, Foreign Minister, of the Republic of Uganda.

At the talks an agreement was reached on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries and exchanging diplomatic missions between the DPRK and the Republic of Uganda for further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In this connection, a statement was signed on August 2 in Kampala on establishing diplomatic relations between them at ambassadorial level.

The statement was signed by Ambassador Kwon Hui Gyong, special envoy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, on behalf of the DPRK Government, and P. Etian, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Uganda, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uganda.

"We Have Never Seen Happier Overseas Citizens Than the Koreans in Japan"

The Korean citizens in Japan express ever deeper feelings of respect and reverence for the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, their affectionate father.

Marshal Kim Il Sung looks after the Koreans in Japan extending his warm hands to them who emigrated as the stateless people and have lived in non-right and poverty in the alien land, subjected to all sorts of humiliation and maltreatment.

He took measures to make them enjoy the citizenship of our Republic, a full-fledged sovereign state.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), had this to say, expressing boundless feelings of adoration and loyalty of the entire 600,000 Koreans in Japan for the Leader:

"There are many countries and peoples in the world. However, we have never seen happier overseas citizens than Koreans in Japan who live a life full of pride and honour, guided by the *Juche* idea of the great Leader and under his benevolent fatherly care."

Kang Sung Su, a Chongryon functionary, said with pride:

"We 600,000 Koreans in Japan lived in destitution, deprived of all rights and subjected to indescribable contempt and abuse as the stateless people and with no one to rely on. Now we are the full-fledged overseas citizens of the DPRK, our mighty socialist fatherland. It is the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who gave us the great honour and national pride and opened for us the way to a genuine life and happy future.

"Thanks to him we could win back the lost fatherland and we have happiness and a bright future. Thanks to his constant paternal care, we lead a worthwhile life in the alien land, having the honour of being citizens of our Republic."

Fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, always solicitous for the Koreans in Japan, has shown utmost care for them.

Ryang Gun U, a Korean in Kanagawa Prefecture, had this to say:

"As the Leader restored our fatherland and as he showed warmest concern for us, we could have the powerful organization of Chongryon, build schools, publish newspapers and live a worthwhile life defending our rights. In the past, no one cared about our life at all. Any ocean and mountain cannot be compared to the virtue of the Leader in depth and height. We owe really much to him."

For the sake of the democratic national education of the Koreans in Japan who had been deprived of even mother tongue, the Leader sent them enormous sums of money as education aid funds and scholarship on scores of occasions, and showed every conceivable care to have their intense desire for education fulfilled.

Kim Yong Jun, a Korean in Tokyo and father of five children who attend Korean schools, said:

"There are many leaders of nation and state in the world. But there is no leader like our Premier who is always concerned for overseas citizens and pays the deepest attention to them. We are happy, indeed."

Thanks to the great solicitude of the fatherly Leader, some of the Koreans in Japan were elected to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and many were given state orders and awards and titles of professor, assistant-professor, merited artist, and master of sports.

When the SPA candidates were chosen in 1967, a Korean belonging to the Chongryon branch of Nishiyodogawa, Osaka, said:

"We 600,000 Koreans in Japan put forward our representatives as candidates of the SPA, the highest power organ of the DPRK. It seems to me like a dream. I think such an instance has not been seen in history."

Choe Hwan Ju, a Korean in Japan, said when he was conferred the title of merited artist:

"Our achievement, if any, precisely owes to the great literary thought of the Leader. My happiness, the happy life of our artists, all the life of the Koreans in Japan are unthinkable apart from the great name of the Leader.... Now I am infinitely happy."

A certain Choe, a functionary of the Chongryon branch of Gaza, Tokyo, stressed:

"As the past, present and future of our fatherland is unthinkable apart from the name of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership, so the glory and honour of the Koreans in Japan are unthinkable apart from the solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung. We who live under the guidance of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung are the happiest in the world."

The 600,000 Korean residents in Japan, referring to the love of the fatherly Leader for them, say that it is as deep as the ocean and as infinite as heaven. Offering their best regard to the Leader, they sing:

To our Leader we wish eternal youth,
The wish is from our hearts,
The wish is from our hearts.
To our Leader and dearest father, Marshal Kim Il Sung,
We pray good health and a long life.

Peaceful Way of Reunification Is Most Reasonable Solution to Korean Question

The north-south joint statement was published on July 4 based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung. The joint statement declared to the world that it is one of the important principles for the settlement of the reunification question to reunify the country in a peaceful way without recourse to force of arms.

The fact that the south Korean side agreed to the principle of peaceful national reunification signifies a valuable fruition of the line of peaceful reunification followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic and a great victory of our people in their struggle for reunification.

Peaceful reunification represents a fundamental stand invariably maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said a long time ago:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic are consistent in their efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We have no intention of marching south, we have no intention of solving the question of Korean reunification by force of arms." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 404.)

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's principle on achieving national reunification by peaceful means is a just principle that fully conforms to the inherent nature of the problem of reunification and thoroughly reflects the desire of the entire Korean people.

The Korean people are a homogeneous nation that has flourished on one and the same land, with one and the same language and culture which have been formed in the course of a long history. The partition of our territory and the split of our nation are a product of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policies of aggression after the Second World War.

Accordingly, the question of Korea's reunification is an internal problem of our nation to put an end to the artificial division caused by foreign forces and restore the temporarily severed national bonds and political, economic and cultural ties; it is not a problem of unifying different nations or forcibly annexing one nation to another.

Therefore, there is no reason why the Koreans should fight against each other in solving the reunification question.

All the Korean people never want to fight against each other in settling the question of reunification, the supreme national task, nor do they wish to see the valuable fruits of their labour devastated and squandered in a fratricidal war. Such a war will only profit the U.S. imperialist aggressors who try to fish in troubled waters and the reactionaries at home and abroad, their supporters. Our people unanimously desire to reunify the divided country peacefully as soon as possible by the efforts of the Koreans themselves free from interference of any outside forces.

The line of peaceful national reunification is also based on a scientific analysis of the realistic possibilities.

The Korean people have a full capability and power to frustrate any obstructing manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign reactionaries and reunify the country peacefully by themselves.

The powerful force united as one in the northern half of the Republic is a sure guarantee for the peaceful reunification of the country. In south Korea, too, the force demanding peaceful reunification has grown stronger than ever. We also enjoy a positive and powerful support of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Despite their frantic manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea by stepping up their policy of war and aggression even bringing the Japanese militarists into south Korea, the U.S. imperialists will finally be driven out of south Korea by the united force of the Korean people.

If only the foreign forces are precluded, the Korean people will be able to solve their internal problem by peaceful means. There exist differences in ideology, ideal and social system between north and south Korea, due to the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea for a quarter of a century and the artificially created barrier. But these cannot be an obstacle to achieving national unity and peaceful national reunification, the supreme national task.

Today when a large number of countries and nations are uniting each other in the common cause of peace and social progress against imperialist policies of war and aggression despite the difference in their languages, ideals, religions and social systems, there is no reason why the Korean people, one and the same nation, should not unite and solve the question of national reunification, a question related to the destiny of our nation.

As above-mentioned, the principle of peaceful reunification, one of the three principles of national reunification, set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a just principle which not only conforms to the inherent nature of reunification problem itself and to the desire of our people, but also is based on the realistic possibilities.

Consistently maintaining the just policy for peaceful reunification, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have made concrete proposals on more than 130 occasions to promote peaceful reunification and exerted every sincere effort to put them into effect.

Recently, that is, in April 1971 the 5th Session of the 4th Supreme People's Assembly put forward the 8-point proposal for peaceful reunification. Particularly in his historic speech of August 6 last year, in his New Year address this year and in a number of his talks with foreign journalists, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the three principles of national reunification and repeatedly indicated the reasonable ways and means for their materialization. Thus he has opened up the epochal phase in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The important questions to be solved now to lessen the tension between north and south Korea and accelerate peaceful reunification are those of making contacts, holding negotiations and realizing mutual visits and extensive and comprehensive exchanges in the fields of the economy, culture, science, physical culture, etc. between the north and the south, so as to eliminate misunderstanding and distrust existing between the north and the south and achieve a great national unity.

It is also important to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south, and cut north and south Korean armed forces drastically after making the U.S. imperialist army of aggression withdraw from south Korea. When these measures are taken, the tension in Korea will be eliminated, and a favourable phase will be opened for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The entire people of north and south Korea must unite solidly and struggle more dynamically to achieve the peaceful national reunification, resolutely smashing all the obstructing manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries at home and abroad.

Ri Jip

New Brilliant Success in Hastening the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

First Session of Full-dress Talks Will Open in Pyongyang on August 30

Agreement Reached on Other Procedural Matters of the Full-dress Talks and Its Opening Date at the 25th Meeting of the North-South Korea Red Cross Preliminary Talks

The 25th sitting of the preliminary talks of the north and south Korean Red Cross societies which was held on August 11 at Panmunjom examined the items agreed upon at the working-level meetings of both sides on other procedural matters of the full-dress talks and its opening date, and formally agreed upon and confirmed them.

Follow the agreed items on other procedural matters of the full-dress talks and its opening date.

Both sides, proceeding from the stand and principle of one side inviting the other side and guided by the spirit of the north-south joint statement, shall receive the delegation of the other side (the delegation includes 7 delegates and advisers and suites accompanying it. Hereinafter omitted.) and the press corps, ensure their personal security in a responsible manner and provide fullest possible conveniences for their activities.

1. First Session of the Full-dress Talks

Th first session of the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross societies shall be held in Pyongyang and the second session in Seoul.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to invite the heads and their deputies representing the political parties and public organizations of the north and the south to the initial meetings of the full-dress talks to be held in Pyongyang and Seoul. But, both sides decided to reserve this question without reaching an agreement.

2. Ensuring of the Personal Security of Personnel (Delegates, Advisers, Suites, Pressmen—Hereinafter Omitted) Attending the Full-dress Talks between the North and South Red Cross Societies

1) Both sides shall assume full responsibility and duty to ensure the personal safety of the personnel of the other side during their travel and stay.

2) Both sides shall guarantee the inviolability of all documents, photographs, films, recorded tapes, public information materials and all other necessary effects carried by the personnel of the other side.

3) Both sides shall have the respective authorities concerned issue statements one week before the opening of the first session of the full-dress talks to the effect that they will guarantee the personal security in the activities of the personnel of the other side entering and staying in their respective areas for the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross societies and guarantee their safe return each time, and shall exchange the texts of the statements.

3. Formalities of Travel

1) Both sides shall set up at Panmunjom the "Red Cross Panmunjom liaison offices" to undertake and conduct work related to the passage of the personnel of both sides through Panmunjom.

The Red Cross Panmunjom liaison offices shall each have one chief liaison representative representing the Red Cross society of his side and a necessary number of liaison representatives.

Both sides shall inform the other side of the lists of the names of their respective chief liaison representatives and liaison representatives.

2) Both sides shall each time hand to the other side the lists of the names and sexes of the personnel traveling to and from the north and the south for the full-dress talks and their positions in the delegations and the press corps as well as their photographs three days before their departure from their respective areas. Changes thereafter shall be informed first by the direct telephone and then documents on them be handed through the Red Cross Panmunjom liaison offices.

The lists of the names of traveling personnel to be handed to the other side shall be signed by the heads of the central bodies of the respective Red Cross societies.

The chief liaison representatives of the Red Cross Panmunjom liaison offices may be entrusted to sign the changed lists.

3) The personnel of both sides shall carry with them credentials or identification cards issued by the Red Cross central bodies of their respective sides. (The delegates and advisers shall carry credentials and identification cards and the suites and pressmen, identification cards).

4) The point of passage for the traveling personnel of both sides shall be Panmunjom (Panmunjom means the area where the Red Cross Panmunjom liaison offices of both sides are located. Hereinafter omitted.)

5) Both sides shall fix each time by agreement the time of the passage and reception of traveling personnel at Panmunjom.

6) After passing the point of passage at Panmunjom the traveling personnel of both sides shall act according to the order and guide of the other side till their return to the area of their sides at Panmunjom.

7) The procedures of passage through Panmunjom shall be as follows:

(1) When passing through Panmunjom, there shall be no interference by the military personnel of both sides.

(2) All the check-points of both sides shall let the traveling personnel and vehicles pass without check-up.

(3) The reception of the respective personnel shall be conducted at an appointed place of Panmunjom by the liaison representatives of the Red Cross societies of both sides.
The liaison representatives of the Red Cross Society of the receiving side shall receive the personnel of the other side, checking and confirming the identification cards with the lists delivered beforehand by the other side. Soon after the receiving side receives the personnel of the sending side, it shall hand to the sending side the list of names signed by the chief liaison representative confirming the reception.
When the personnel of the sending side return to the area of their side, the receiving side shall receive from the sending side the list of names confirming the reception, which it handed to the sending side, and send back the personnel of the sending side after checking and confirming them with the list.

(4) Both sides shall give the recognized preventive inoculation to their traveling personnel beforehand in a responsible manner.

4. Duration of Stay and Schedule of the Talks

1) Both sides shall stay in the area of the other side for 4 to 6 days each time and the definite duration of the stay shall be agreed upon between the two sides each time.

2) Each side may inform the other side beforehand of its opinion on the schedule of the talks and the stay each time.

3) Both sides may consult each other about the schedule of the stay and the talks through the Red Cross Panmunjom liaison offices.

5. Insignia

1) The members of the delegation, advisers and suites of each side shall wear the Red Cross badges of their side.

2) The members of the press corps accompanying each side shall wear the Red Cross badges of their side and arm bands with the letters "Press" on one-colour cloth chosen by each side.

3) Only the Red Cross flags shall be hoisted on the means of transportation.

6. Portable Technical Equipment and Personal Belongings

1) Both sides shall be allowed to carry portable technical equipment and office supplies needed for communications, recording meetings, drafting documents and news coverage and other things necessary for talks and press activities, except wireless transmitters and receivers.

2) During the stay in the area of other side, the personnel of each side may carry with them personal belongings needful to their life, publications and other things.

3) The personnel of each side shall not carry with them weapons, explosives and all other harmful and dangerous materials.

7. Affording Traffic

Each side shall undertake full responsibility for providing convenient and safe routes and all means of traffic and transport to the personnel of the other side entering its area and satisfactorily ensure traffic so that they may not have the slightest inconvenience and hindrance in their activities concerning the talks.

8. Guaranteeing Communications between the North and the South

1) Both sides shall connect a total of 20 circuits of wire telegraph and telephone up to the publicly recognized technical standard between the north and the south and ensure communications swiftly and accurately, conveniently and safely for the delegates, advisers, suites and pressmen.

2) In order to guarantee permanent communications concerning the proceeding of the full-dress talks, the two sides shall have 2 direct telephone circuits permanently operating between the central bodies of the north and south Red Cross organizations (Pyongyang and Seoul) and provide 2 direct telephone circuits linking the delegation active in the area of other side with its Red Cross central body (one for the meeting hall and the other for the hotel) during each session of the talks. Besides, each side shall fully provide telegraph and telephone service for the work and activities of the personnel of the other side.

3) The telegraph and telephone lines linking the north and the south shall be connected at a convenient point in Panmunjom.

4) The function of each telegraph and telephone line linking the north and the south and the rules of operation shall be discussed separately.

5) Both sides shall keep the existing Panmunjom permanent telephone liaison offices at work, incorporating them into the Red Cross Panmunjom liaison offices.

9. Activities Outside the Area of Conference Hall

The personnel of the other side shall follow the guide of the inviter side during their stay.

10. Facilities and Devices of the Conference Halls

1) The managing side of the conference hall shall undertake the obligation to so arrange the facilities and devices of the conference hall as to be convenient for the talks and coverage of the talks by both sides in accordance with the agreed points on the procedures of the full-dress talks and install sufficient communication facilities in the conference hall so the personnel of the other side may immediately contact their side.

2) The managing side of the conference hall shall place the Red Cross flags in the middle of the opposite edges of the table at each time of the talks.

11. Recording of Meetings

Both sides shall record meetings with recorders and in shorthand.

Each side shall provide 2 circuits for the relay of recording so that the delegation operating in the area of the other side may relay the recording to its Red Cross body directly from the meeting hall.

12. Whether the Meetings Should Be Public or Secret

The two sides shall hold the full-dress talks behind closed doors and, in case of need, they shall hold open meetings under agreement between them. To begin with, the initial meetings to be held in Pyongyang and in Seoul shall be opened to the public.

13. Press Report

1) True to the spirit of the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972, the two sides shall not slander each other in the report but make it conducive to ensuring the successful progress of the talks and deepening trust and understanding between the north and the south and strictly abide by the principle of truthfulness, accuracy and faith.

2) Each side shall adopt a form of reporting as it sees fit.

3) Each side shall fix the number of newsmen respectively at 20 which is considered necessary for the successful report of the Red Cross talks.

4) Each side shall not be accompanied by foreign correspondents when it goes to the area of the other side and when meetings are held, the managing side of the given conference hall may invite foreign correspondents active in its area and other foreign journalists.

14. Forms of Steering the Talks

1) The personnel of each side attending the full-dress talks shall be divided into delegates, advisers and suites.

2) Each side shall make it a rule that the head of the delegation speaks in principle at the meetings and, if necessary, other members of the delegation may speak.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to let the advisers have a voice on specific problems, but this question is reserved, no agreement being reached on it between the two sides.

3) Other matters of the form of steering the meetings may be agreed upon by the two sides separately.

15. Drafting and Publication of the Texts of Agreement

The two sides shall jointly draft and sign the texts of agreement and publish them simultaneously.

16. Offering Conveniences and the Expense

1) Each side shall fully provide conveniences in lodgings and meals, traffic and transport, communications, medical assistance and reporting of the talks to the personnel of the other side traveling and staying in its area and offer the greatest conveniences in other matters, too.

2) Both sides shall bear the expenses for holding talks in their respective areas and charges for the lodgings and meals, transportation, telegraph and telephone service, communications, press activities, medical care, public catering and publications and all other expenses for the personnel of the other side.

17. Miscellaneous

Admitting the necessity of refixing the number of suites now that the two sides have agreed upon offering every convenience to the personnel of the other side from the stand of an inviter, each side shall see that the number of its suites does not exceed 20 and the number of its total personnel traveling to and from the north and the south does not exceed 54.

18. Opening Date of the Full-dress Talks

The two sides shall open the first session of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross societies of the north and the south in Pyongyang at 10 a.m. August 30, 1972 and the second session in Seoul at 10 a.m. September 13, 1972 and the dates for the subsequent meetings shall be agreed and decided upon by the delegations of the two sides to the full-dress talks.

Both sides firmly believe that the basic principle governing other procedural matters and all the points, which have been agreed upon as above, will successfully ensure the full-dress talks between the Red Cross societies of the north and the south to take place in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately, promote national harmony and great unity guided by the spirit of the July 4, 1972, joint statement of the north and the south and positively contribute to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Both sides exchange texts of agreement at the 25th sitting of the preliminary talks

Head of the Delegation of DPRK Red Cross Society

Holds Press Conference for Home and Foreign Reporters

at Panmunjom after Preliminary Talks

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, held a press conference for home and foreign reporters at Panmunjom after closing of the historic north-south Korea Red Cross preliminary talks on August 11.

Present there together with our reporters were many south Korean reporters and foreign correspondents.

At that significant moment when the preliminary talks came to a successful conclusion nearly one year after the opening, the head of our delegation said, I was once again moved with deep emotion, above all, at the outstanding and wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who personally arranged the historic north-south Red Cross talks, pulling down the barriers of the north and the south, and consistently led the talks to a successful conclusion. He stressed:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, heart-sick over the division of the country and the misfortunes and sufferings of the nation caused by it, put forward on the basis of the great *Juche* idea the wisest line of reunifying our bisected country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces, and dynamically led our Party, Government and entire people to its implementation.

Particularly, in his historic speech on August 6 last year the Leader clarified once again the consistent line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and ways for its realization on the basis of his scientific analysis of the lot of U.S. imperialism which is on the decline like a setting sun and of the general international situation, and indicated a way out for the south Korean rulers steeped in dependence on outside forces to respond to negotiation with the northern half of the Republic.

The well-known August 6 speech of the Leader occasioned the south Korean rulers, who had kept the door shut and been dead set against any contact and dialogue with us, to come in touch with us through the Red Cross channel.

Attaching great significance to the conclusion of the preliminary talks, which had been arranged with the historic August 6, 1971 speech of the Leader as a momentum, today one year after his speech, the head of the delegation stressed: The justness and great vitality of the line of national reunification laid down by the Leader and his famous August 6 speech have been fully verified through the Red Cross talks.

It was thanks to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of national reunification and to the consistent and righteous stand and sincere efforts of the delegation of our side for its implementation that the Red Cross preliminary talks between the north and the south could close with a fine fruit, the head of the delegation declared.

He stressed in particular:

The proposal of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society to invite the representatives of all political parties and public organizations of the north and the south to the first historic sessions of the full-dress talks to be held in Pyongyang and Seoul so they might warmly congratulate them was a just proposal proceeding from the lofty compatriotic spirit of the homogeneous nation.

But, this question was reserved for the present, as the south Korean side did not accept the just proposal of ours, contrary to our expectation.

Referring to our proposal for the composition of advisers for enlisting active support and cooperation of all political parties, public organizations and persons of various circles of the north and the south in our Red Cross talks, the head of the delegation declared that on the side of the DPRK Red Cross Society representatives of various political parties and public organizations and a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan would be included among the advisers to accompany the delegation.

Many difficulties cropped up in the past one year, but the talks could be concluded thanks to the tireless, sincere and patient efforts of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

He cited concrete examples proving the positive activities of the delegation of our side as could be seen in expanding the scope of objects to be discussed at the full-dress talks to families, relatives and friends dispersed in the north and the south, not confining it to the "dispersed families" as asserted by the south Korean side, and in so settling the agenda of the full-dress talks as to alleviate sufferings not under restrictions and control insisted on by the south Korean side but on the principle of freedom. All the activities of the delegation of our side stem from ardent compatriotism to make the Red Cross talks conducive to the cause of reunification of our divided country in accordance with the teachings of the Leader, he emphasized.

Laying stress on the great significance of the forthcoming north-south Red Cross full-dress talks, the head of the delegation said with emphasis: If the agenda of the full-dress talks is carried into practice with the progress of the talks, such proud events will take place as free visits and correspondence between families, relatives and friends dispersed in the north and the south and reunion of families, and in this course the dawn will break on the horizen of reunification of the country.

The head of the delegation of our side gives an interview to home and foreign reporters at Panmunjom after the preliminary talks

Chairman of Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society

Invites Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of Chongryon Central Standing Committee, to North-South Red Cross Full-dress Talks as Adviser of Our Side

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram to Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) requesting him to participate in the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks as an adviser of our side.

Informing him that the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society decided him to be an adviser of our side to the full-dress talks, Chairman Son Song Pil requested him in the telegram to participate as an adviser in the full-dress talks to be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternatively.

Chairman Son Song Pil also wished him to arrive in Pyongyang around the 20th of this month so that he can participate in the historic first session of the full-dress talks.

Another Large-size Refrigerator Transport Launched

A ceremony for launching another 5,000 ton class refrigerator transport "Pirobong" was held in Chongjin on August 11.

This ship was named after Pirobong, the highest peak of the world-renowned Mt. Kumgang-san.

The ship was built in a short span of time with our own technique and materials. It is equipped with modern machines for ocean navigation and storage facilities capable of refrigerating thousands of tons of fishes.

The ship is also fitted out with five crew rooms, kitchen and dining saloons and facilities for culture and rest and for medical service.

Upholding the instructions of the fatherly Leader on building bigger ships during the Six-Year Plan, the workers and technicians of the Chongjin Shipyard built many large-size ships such as passenger boat "Mangyongbong" which carries Korean citizens returning home from Japan, stern trawlers, dredgers and refrigerator transports.

In the past this shipyard could hardly build even a small wooden boat.

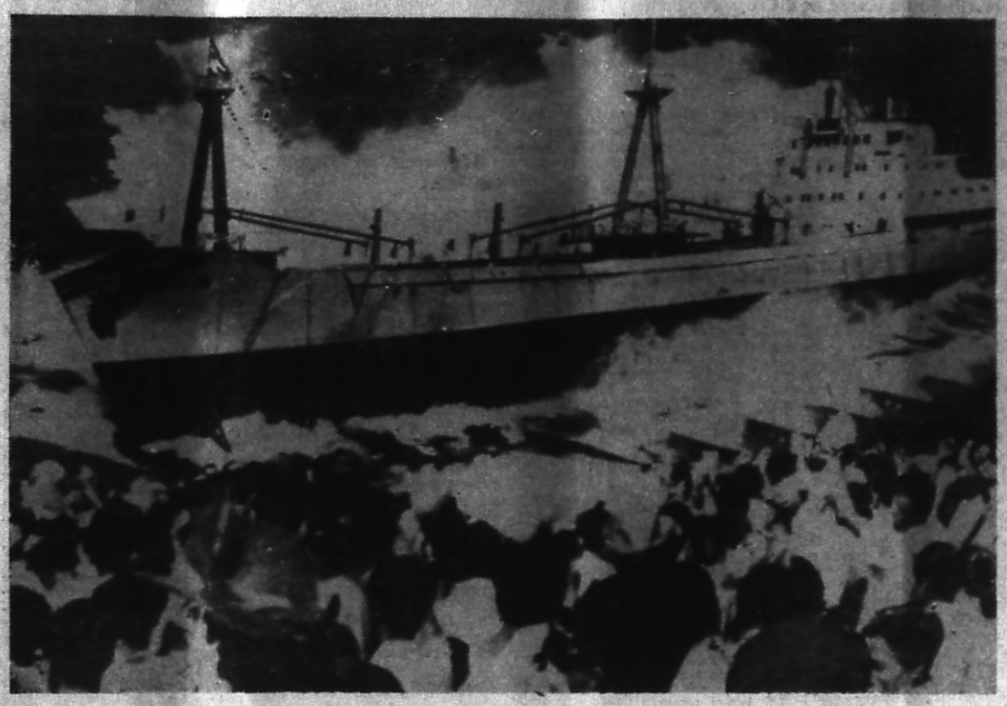
But now it has turned into a major ship-building centre of the country under the wise leadership and profound care of the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, though pressed for time with guiding the affairs of the state, shouldering upon himself the heavy burdens of all work for the revolution and construction, again called at this shipyard in June this year.

He underscored the importance of building large-size and high-speed ships for the development of fisheries and marine transport and gave the ship builders the militant task of consolidating this shipyard as a reliable ship-building centre of the country capable of building large ships of over 10,000 tons in future.

The ship builders who had the honour of seeing again the fatherly Leader whom they had always adored deep in their hearts and of receiving his teachings wrought miracles and renovations in their work.

They built the 5,000-ton class refrigerator transport "Pirobong" as a gift of loyalty to live up to the deep trust of the Leader and repay him for his solicitude.



Launching of a 5,000-ton refrigerator transport "Pirobong" by the workers of the Chongjin Shipyard

How I Thought of Employment

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We have no unemployment and there are conditions for everyone to work in our country."

Whenever I think of these words of the Leader, I remember what I had in my mind at the time of my return from Japan ten years ago.

At that time I felt a joy of returning to the homeland after scores of years, a joy mixed with a useless worry.

That was the worry of my employment.

When I was in Japan I had lots of trouble hunting a job.

Sometimes I found myself in a long queue at labour exchanges which were always crowded with the unemployed; sometimes I called on employment agents to ask for a job.

Even when I was lucky enough to get a job, I couldn't hold it long.

Bosses dismissed their employees for various reasons—business depressions, disablement or ill health on the part of the workers.

Unemployment, destitution and hunger haunted me like a shadow.

At times I had to go to the "blood bank" and sell my blood to support a family of five. I hadn't any better way to get money.

When I returned home I was already over fifty. That old age was another reason of my worry that time.

The bosom of the home land, however, was immensely broad and warm under the sunshine of the Leader.

One of the functionaries in charge of our reception wanted to see me. He asked me what I wanted to do and what I was most fit for. Then, he told me that I would work as management staff at a pharmaceutical plant in Sinuiju.

At first I did not believe my ears. Leading a hand-to-mouth life in Japan, I had learnt nothing, nor had I had any technical skill. Still worse, I knew little of realities of the homeland.

How can I be a management staff at such a large plant?

I thought to myself.

"You needn't to worry. Well, you can learn while you are on the job," the man encouraged me, as if reading what I had in my mind.

I worked and learned, to the best of my abilities. Now, with no worry of employment, I got immersed in one thought—how I could do my work better.

It was a life worthwhile and perfectly happy. Indeed, in the homeland everyone had a job in accordance with his wish and aptitude and was working not as a mere employee, but with a high sense of pride in working for the sake of revolution.

Sometime after my return to the homeland, I paid a visit to Wonsan, where I had been a few times when I was a juvenile worker hired by a Japanese shipowner. Under Japanese imperialist rule, it was a chaotic city with merchants and swindlers and unemployed peoples swarming along the streets from early in the morning till late at night.

But now, the whole city was brisk with socialist construction, everyone working cheerfully for the single purpose. Here and there in the streets were heard amiable voices and merry laughters of people chatting on their way home from the work. In the homeland labour was a really joyful one.

Like other parts of the homeland it was a city of happiness, free from exploitation of man by man, where people helped and respected each other and every one had an inviolable right and honourable duty to work. They even didn't know the word unemployment, which was out of use except in articles dealing with the United States or south Korean society.

Living and working among these happy people, I had a secret which I had kept to myself from my days in Japan. It was a chronic disease that annoyed me. I had made it secret in Japan because I was sure to be fired if it was known. Back in the homeland, however, the reason was quite different. I was afraid I might cause trouble to the Party and the state which were deeply concerned for me in every respect.

But the Party got the fact before I told, sympathized with me and helped me to cure the ailment.

I got the medical care a little over three months in hospital.

If I were in Japan, I would be given the bag, far from being allowed to go to hospital. And even if I were hospitalized, how could I afford to lie in bed for three months? But here in the homeland I was even granted medical allowance every month in addition to the three months of free medical treatment. After the treatment in hospital I was given two months of rest and recuperation period at home, which was followed by my vacation at the Myohyangsan Recreation Home that summer.

This was not a privilege for me or a few people.

All the working men and women have nothing to worry about when they are taken ill or become unable to work. Everyone gets free medical care in hospital or sanatorium until recovery and goes to work again.

Those who are completely unable to work receive pensions and are provided with everything needed for daily life by the state.

Old people are paid old-age pensions so that they can enjoy the rest of their lives.

When these old people volunteer to continue with their work, they are paid regular wages in addition to the pensions. Those who have no one to rely on are looked after in the homes for the aged, and orphans are raised and educated by the state.

Under this wonderful system of the Republic there are no children selling cigarettes around or shining shoes for others, nor vagrancy and beggars.

Another impression I have got here in the Republic is that all the working people are not people who simply work.

They learn while working and work while learning. Participating in production, they go to higher factory technical schools, factory colleges or take night courses of regular colleges, or correspondence courses, according to their level of knowledge and desire.

I had had no access even to the gate of a school until I was over fifty-five. But living in this splendid socialist land I have graduated from a college and so did my wife and three children.

I don't think it necessary to describe here what their work places are like.

Our people who are leading a happy life with nothing more to desire in this wonderful socialist country have feelings of boundless respect and reverence for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who have established the splendid social system, and are burning with a firm resolve to be loyal to him to the end.

Bang Bong Chul

Workers Increase Production

from Ardent Desire to Hasten the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

Innovation in Production of Sets of Plants

The workers in the field of our machine-building industry registered a signal success in the first half of this year. As compared with the results in the corresponding period last year, the gross industrial output value grew 1.6 times, of which the output value of machine tools rose 3.5 times, automobiles 2.6 times, sets of plants 2.3 times and tractors 1.8 times.

Recently they received with immense joy and emotion the news of the announcement of the joint statement of the north and the south based on the three principles of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are now bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge out of a burning desire to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Red machine makers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant launched a vigorous movement for technical renovation in all production processes covering manufacture of materials for products, processing and assembling. In this way, they carried out in only a week the volume of work which required more than one month's time in making equipment for vinalon production.

The workers of the August 8 Factory boosted the output of installations for production of vinalon and caustic soda 5-6 times by specializing production on a conveyor system and effecting innovations in the respective processes.

The machine builders engaged in turning out sets of plants actively stepped up the semi-automation and automation of production processes and energetically pushed ahead with the work for specialization of production and for standardization and specification in designing. This helped them raise the work efficiency 4-5 times in fulfilling their immediate assignments for manufacture of chemical apparatuses.

Three-Year Tasks under the Six-Year Plan Finished

The workers of the Sinpung Mine in Kangwon Province fulfilled at 103 per cent their quotas for three years envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

The miners are infinitely loyal to the Leader.

Bearing deep in their minds his teaching that to push tunnelling ahead of other work at a mine is a rule, they applied a number of new work methods in tunnelling and increased its speed twice. As a result, a wide area of ore mining was secured and greater quantities of minerals were put out.

Introduction of new technical renovation proposals in ore-dressing processes led to a 15 per cent climb in the rate of actual extraction of concentrates.

The miners here are full of an adamant resolve to hit without fail their targets for four years of the Six-Year Plan by the end of the current year, not slackening in the least the pace they kept when completing their three-year assignments envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

The tasks for three years under the Six-Year Plan have been carried out by the Chollima Kangso Honoured Disabled Soldiers Factory, Maengsan Textile Mill, Mundok Chemical Factory and many other local industry factories in the wake of those factories in Yangdok county where the three-year targets of the Six-Year Plan were beaten as of March 28, this year, the county as a whole.

Some time ago I called at the February 8th Cement Factory, a building-materials industry base of our country.

When I visited there the workers of this factory were waging a vigorous labour struggle to fulfil their quotas for this year before October 10 and their first three year assignments of the Six-Year Plan by the end of the year.

In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

—**"All the production processes should be automated to liquidate heat-affected labour once and for all in the ferrous metallurgical, chemical and cement industries and in other domains where work is done in the heat."**

In order to free all the working people from arduous and labour-consuming work, the Leader put forward the unique line on the three major tasks of the technical revolution and personally gave on-the-spot guidance for its implementation. At the February 8th Cement Factory alone he gave guidance on several occasions.

Much concerned about the health of workers, the Leader giving on-the-spot guidance to this factory told the workers to improve their dust collection facilities. And he gave them a programmatic teaching on building up their factory into an automated one through a technical innovation drive.

Taking to heart the instruction of the fatherly Leader, the workers there launched a mass technical innovation drive on a wide scale and scored a great success in it.

The chief engineer took me to the general command post of the factory. To my surprise all production processes of the factory were acting on the directive of a single operator here.

After looking round the command post, I dropped in at the kiln workshop.

Recently alone, to do away with heat-affected and injurious labour the workers here, I was told, invented an up-to-date cooling device and an electric dust collection device of a new type and applied them in production.

When I dropped in at the kiln operation room I learned that only a worker was undertaking the charge of raw materials and fuel and the control of the kiln.

Head of the kiln operators Kim Gyong Sik who had been working at a cement factory since pre-liberation days said:

"In the years of Japanese imperialist rule before liberation the capitalists bent on making money forced us workers to toil in the dust, gas and heat for more than 14 hours a day without taking any measures for labour protection. So not a few workers fell down senseless before the kiln and most of the kiln operators were seriously ill with T.B. and other diseases."

Then he proudly talked about the pleasant and worthwhile labour of today, adding: "Our Leader values and loves us workers deeply, saying that what is most precious in the world is men. Thanks to his profound care, today we kiln workers have completely been freed from heat-affected and harmful labour."

This is not confined to the kiln operators alone.

According to what the chief engineer said, a mass technical innovation drive was unfolded for mechanization and automation and last year alone over 200 technical innovation proposals were introduced into production and difficult and labour-consuming work disappeared in all production processes.

He told me that labour becomes easier and production grows year after year and that last year his factory, while lowering production cost and markedly raising the quality of products, turned out 10.1 times as much cement as was produced in 1957.

Upholding the line on the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the Leader, the workers of this factory are now vigorously stepping up technical preparations for automating all production processes in a comprehensive way and realizing remote control during the Six-Year Plan.

A merry song flowed out of a loud speaker in the factory compound as if congratulating the workers who were on the way home after the day's work:

In our automated workshop,
The more we work,
The more joyous we become.
Arduous work disappears
And production goes up.
We are bringing to realization
The far-sighted plan of the fatherly Leader,
The plan for opening up a new era of automation
—

Han Su Chon

Pleasant and Worthwhile Labour

Combined Farm No. 5 in the Paekmu Plateau

Combined Farm No. 5 is situated in the Paekmu Plateau at the northern tip of our country. It stands on a wide expanse of the tableland, 24 km wide and 40 km long.

The farm was built in July 1952 when the war was at its zenith. Foreseeing war victory, our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conceived great plans of postwar reconstruction and nature-remaking and took a measure to build the powerful grain- and meat-producing base in the highlands.

In those difficult days when all efforts were devoted for war victory, he supplied the farm with tractors, trucks and many other farm machines and even sent daily necessaries to the workers there paying deep attention to their life.

In the summer of the year after the war, he came down to the farm and dug the earth to try soil in person. Satisfied with the soil conditions, he said to this effect:

...The farm must use less labour and more machines and go over to comprehensive mechanization from semi-mechanization.... And the farm must take the lead and set examples in transforming our agriculture....

Later he called the executives of the farm to him and again showed them in detail the orientation of the development of the farm, saying mechanization should be pressed ahead so that each workhand could manage 10 *chongbo* of land.

He once again sent a lot of modern machines and equipment to the farm.

Immensely moved by the Leader's teachings and great favour, the farm workers buckled to work to carry his instructions through. They pooled their wisdom and bred plants fit for the inland climate.

Members of the mechanized corps built a repair shop for themselves highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and produced farm machines and implements needed for comprehensive mechanization.

They invented a new kind of wheat combine suitable to the local conditions and made wheat selectors, potato harvesters and other machines, more than 30 kinds in all, and extensively mechanized work.

Now the farm has some 2,000 machines of various kinds. All work from the sowing to harvest is done by modern machines and airplanes spray weed-killers. Each workhand tends 30.6 *chongbo* of wheatfield and labour has become easier.

The crop steadily increases year by year—last year grain by 37.9 per cent, potato by 82 per cent, hemp by 38.7 per cent, as compared with the previous year. More yields are estimated this year.

The plateau of Paekmu, once sterile, has now become a base of grain and meat production with a large combined farm which plays a pioneer's role in mechanizing our agriculture, under the wise guidance of the Leader.

The workers here in the farm strive to make the highlands nicer to live in, with the burning resolve to bring national reunification earlier and move up the advent of the day when they will enjoy a more cultured, decent and ample life.

Spraying of agricultural chemicals by plane over the field of Guard First Class State Farm No. 5, which was conferred the honourable "Order of Kim Il Sung"

Korean Colour Feature Film "A Flower Girl" (Wide-Screen), Immortal Monumental Masterpiece, Produces Great Sensation

at 18th International Film Festival

The Korean colour feature film "A Flower Girl" (wide-screen), an immortal monumental masterpiece, was screened with success on July 31, evoking rare acclamation of the audience, at the 18th International Film Festival held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, according to a report from Karlovy Vary.

The cinema house of Karlovy Vary where the movie was shown was packed to overflowing with cinemagoers who thronged there from early morning. Among the spectators were the Chairman of the Committee of the 18th International Film Festival and members of its international jury, members of film delegations from various countries to the festival, workers of factories and enterprises and armymen from the outskirts of the city and even visitors from Prague, 120 km away.

Each scene of the immortal monumental masterpiece "A Flower Girl" completely grasped the hearts of the spectators. It stirred them to the depth of emotion and evoked their lively response for the truthfulness and impressiveness of direction, acting, music and songs, shooting decor and depiction.

This movie, a fine model of literature and art of socialist realism, touched the heart-strings of all the spectators for its high ideological and artistic value and inspired the people with an ecstasy of joy and revolutionary enthusiasm.

They praised in unison the immortal monumental masterpiece "A Flower Girl" as "a work startling the world," "a movie of the world," "a work of true art," "the best film I have ever seen since I was born," "a film completely fascinating people" and "a perfect success."

Surkov, the winner of Lenin Prize and a well-known critic of the Soviet Union, expressed his admiration and excited feelings as follows: "I sincerely congratulate Korean comrades on the production of this film. I am deeply moved to see it. This is a film truly for the people. A work of socialist realism must be like that."

He said further:

"I do not understand at all for whom the films of other countries are made. But your film is made for the people. The content is good and so is the music. The acting is excellent.

"The parts of the heroine and her sister were performed particularly well."

Camilo Barino, an Italian writer and journalist and a jury member of the festival, gave his impressions with these words:

"I respect the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. The film I saw today is a big success. I warmly congratulate you. Be sure to come with this film to the film festival scheduled in Italy in December this year."

He took the hands of members of the film delegation of our country and told them earnestly: "I have read many works of Premier Kim Il Sung. I have his works at home. I want to visit Korea with producer Sebar Glabatuni, and extol the cinema art of Korea to the world." He highly praised the film, saying: "The Korean film 'A Flower Girl' is a work startling the world."

An official of the Czecho film committee, deeply stirred, visited the film delegation of our country and said:

"After the screening of the Korean film 'A Flower Girl,' we have to drastically change the criterion of appreciation of films. The criterion has so far been laid down according to the films shown previously. But now we have to appraise the movies all over again. In the film 'A Flower Girl,' acting is excellent and directing is well done. Indeed, I enjoyed an outstanding art. The Korean film will hold first place in the current festival. Congratulations to you on your success."

The chairman of the Italian committee for film festivals had this to say:

"It is a rare film of a world level in all respects. I will make a big propaganda for this film in Italy.

"Your film will surprise the world moviedom. I have been a jury member at many world film festivals and chairman of the Italian committee for film festivals and a producer. I bow to your marvelous talent. I feel the urge to extol your film to the world."

Devendra Kumar, General Secretary of the Indian Federation of Moviemen and Journalists and editor of Indian "Daily of Film Festival" and a member of the jury of the festival, deeply impressed by the rich ideological content and artistic value of the Korean film, called on the moviemen of our country, and said in an excited tone:

"The content of the film 'A Flower Girl' is very good, and the song and acting are enchanting and the directing and camera work are on a world level. Such work deserves a big prize. Back in India, I will widely propagandize the Korean film, putting it in the first place. I want to have interchange with your country in films."

A movie interpreter of the festival committee came to our delegation, moved to deep excitement after interpreting the film "A Flower Girl." He remarked:

"While interpreting the film I was completely absorbed in it and I could hardly keep back my tears. I enjoyed, indeed, a true work of art." He continued, unable to repress his excitement:

"Now European films are not like this. Your film is really a unique one. Already people who have seen the film are singing theme songs. Everyone highly appreciates the success of the film."

Speaking highly of the success of our artists in their creative work, a member of the festival preparatory committee said:

"I extend sincere congratulations on the success of the Korean film. The content of the work is poetic, psychological and colloquial. Your work of high artistic value gripped the hearts of the audience."

He frankly expressed his feelings, saying: "I cried over the film. Every body cried. It is very rare in the history of festival that the audience applauds while a film is on."

After awarding the special prize and special medal to the Korean colour wide-screen feature film "A Flower Girl," an immortal monumental masterpiece, which has startled the world film circles in the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival, the chairman of the jury of the festival said to the film delegation of our country:

"The prize awarded to you is not an ordinary one. It cannot be compared with the instituted prizes. No film can be a match for your film. Your film is a specific one. Therefore, the jury decided to award the special prize to the film 'A Flower Girl.' After a long discussion the jury decided to award the special prize, though it is not conforming with the prize regulations of the Paris International Film Festival and is unprecedented in the history of festival. I will announce this to the world. I wholeheartedly extend congratulations on the greatness of the Korean film."

In conclusion he said that as the Korean film won the special prize, the Korean film delegate should be a member of the jury and participate in the international jury.

Great Struggle That Will Be Brightly Inscribed in Golden Letters in History of World's National Liberation Struggle

The World People Say about the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Organized and Led by Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, on April 25, 1932 and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, by which he advanced the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people onto a new, higher stage and finally achieved the historic cause of liberating the country.

The 15-year-long, glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a proud struggle that demonstrated the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people to the whole world and upheld the honour of our nation, a great revolutionary struggle that brought independence to the country and liberation to the people, and the most brilliant struggle that made immortal achievements, the inexhaustible source of strength for the victory of our revolution and in which the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party were established.

World revolutionary people, therefore, have a high respect for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who personally organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, calling him "ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander" and "great revolutionary in the 20th century," and highly admiring the great achievements of world historic significance, scored by his anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Great Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle That Brought Glory to Fatherland

Comrade Raul Roa, Foreign Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, stressed:

"The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle waged for a long period by the Korean Communists headed by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a life-and-death struggle—a struggle that meant the liberation of the country or death.

"To this very struggle the Korean people owe their glorious fatherland they have today."

A Congolese (B) news dispatch said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung who had left home at the young age of 14 with a firm resolve never to return without bringing independence to Korea waged the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle personally with arms in hand in the forests of Mt. Paekdu-san for 15 long years.

"The revolutionary torchlight illumined the path of the nation and roused the entire Korean people to the dynamic struggle and victory.

"Looking up to General Kim Il Sung, the sun that rose above the forests of Mt. Paekdu-san with the destiny of the nation on his shoulders, the Korean people overcame all the difficulties and finally triumphed in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the fatherland."

A Mali newspaper L'essor wrote:

"In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung were attained the rich and invaluable revolutionary achievements and fighting experiences—the organizational and ideological preparations for the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party, the establishment of the revolutionary armed forces and the people's power, and the formation of the anti-Japanese national united front.

"And in the course of the struggle the idea of *Juche*, indomitable revolutionary spirit, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, i.e., the Marxist-Leninist ideological system, and the traditions of revolutionary methods of work and popular style of work were established."

The Representative of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement Carlos Padilla said:

"I feel impelled to loudly express before the world the immense pride I take in the fact that such invaluable records of the armed struggle were made in the history of the national liberation struggle of the Korean people and in the annals of the world's national liberation struggles. Indeed, the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of the gifted Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is a glorious epic, unique in the history of mankind."

Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Is Great Struggle Immensely Encouraging and Inspiring Fighting People with Confidence

Deputy Director of Japan Institute for Study on Asia and Africa said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung's unique theory of building the people's armed forces and his glorious revolutionary traditions are not the wealth of the Korean people alone.

"These revolutionary traditions are of great significance to the oppressed nations groaning under the tyrannical rule of imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and other oppressed peoples. This wealth also belongs to these nations and peoples."

John Pitman, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of USA, said:

"The history of the Korean people's anti-Japanese armed struggle for national liberation offers guiding principles to the Asian and African peoples who are fighting to liberate themselves from the yoke of colonialism and new colonialism."

The Representative of Guadeloupe to the Permanent Secretariat of Latin American Students Organization emphasized:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution, is really a great struggle that will be brightly inscribed in golden letters in the history of world's national liberation struggle and a brilliant struggle that gives an infinite inspiration and confidence in victory to the oppressed peoples who are fighting, arms in hand, against the oppression of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

"Indeed, the anti-Japanese armed struggle provides a typical example to the people fighting for their liberty and happiness, and the experiences of the struggle constitute the most valuable wealth."

The Chairman of the National Liberation Front of Venezuela said:

"The invaluable fighting experiences of the Korean people who had waged armed struggle since the 1930's for the liberation of their country and triumphed eloquently proved that a nation can defeat aggressors only when they fight with arms in hand.

"That is why we are following this great example and vigorously waging the guerrilla struggle, arms in hand, against the enemy in Latin America."

World-wide Support to North-South Joint Statement

The north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung evokes waves of repercussion in many countries of the world.

Splendid Fruition of Premier Kim Il Sung's Line for Independent Peaceful Reunification

Recently the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Syrian Arab Republic announced a statement in support of the north-south joint statement. In his statement he said:

This is a brilliant victory of Premier Kim Il Sung's line for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

The SAR Government and people fully support the north-south joint statement and will continuously support the just line of the DPRK Government for reunifying the country peacefully without inteference of outside forces.

The study group of the works of Premier Kim Il Sung, which consists of scholars and researchers in the Kanto district, Japan, issued a statement supporting the north-south joint statement on July 17 at the meeting held in the University Graduates' Club in Honggo, Tokyo.

The statement pointed out:

The north-south joint statement is based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung. It fully reflects the ardent desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

We warmly support the joint statement and sincerely wish the great cause of national reunification will be achieved at an early date on the basis of the joint statement.

U.S. imperialism must withdraw its army from south Korea at once and the Japanese government must immediately stop all the acts of furthering the split of Korea and obstructing its reunification.

We demand that the Japanese government establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the friendly relations, durable and genuine, with the Korean people.

Sahei Watanabe, Ex-President of the Hosei University, said:

There is no doubt that the line for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea, the line which has been consistently maintained by Premier Kim Il Sung since the split of Korea, has come into bloom.

The Japanese government should clearly see the trend of development of history and should not hamper the reunification of north and south Korea but cooperate for its promotion.

U.S. Imperialism Must Quit South Korea and the "UNCURK" Be Dissolved

Kazuo Okoji, Ex-President of Tokyo University, remarked:

The principle that the reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves is most important, and foreign forces should not obstruct it. There is no legal reason and ground for the U.S. troops to be stationed in south Korea, and particularly so, today when the joint statement was announced. The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea completely.

The Burma-Korea Friendship Association recently released a statement acclaiming the north-south joint statement. The statement said:

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government put forward a just and fair line for reunifying the country independently and peacefully and have been consistent in the struggle to realize the line.

The recent announcement of the north-south joint statement is a brilliant victory in the struggle and it constitutes a powerful blow to the aggressors and traitors who try to hinder Korea's reunification and to perpetuate its split. The entire Korean people will resolutely wage a joint struggle to attain the great unity of the whole nation, chase the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea, abolish all their military bases, dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and reunify the country independently and peacefully on the three principles of national reunification.

Newspapers, magazines, radio broadcast and news agencies in Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Japan, Indonesia, India, Kuwait, France, Syria, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Sudan, Burma, Mauritania and many other countries of the world widely reported the north-south joint statement sending warm cheers to it and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society Elects

Comrade Kim Tae Hui Vice-Chairman and Comrade Chu Chang Jun General Secretary

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected Comrade Kim Tae Hui, who had been its General Secretary, its Vice-Chairman and Comrade Chu Chang Jun its General Secretary.

CC of DPRK Red Cross Society Invites

Korean Newsmen in Japan to Cover North-South Korea Red Cross Full-dress Talks

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent a telegram to the Association of Korean Pressmen and Publishers in Japan inviting Korean newsmen in Japan to cover the historic full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies.

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society invited Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service, and 4 other Korean newsmen in Japan to arrive in Pyongyang around August 20.

Foolish Attempt to Impose Social System of South Korea, Relying on Outside Forces

Statements distorting the points agreed upon in the north-south joint statement and alien to its contents have been issued one after another in south Korea since its announcement.

Arguing that "the United Nations is not an outside force" and "the reunification of Korea should be achieved by UN-supervised election," certain south Korean authorities are coming out with strange assertions running counter to the principle of independence, the first item of the principles of national reunification declared in the joint statement, and are mobilizing the south Korean propaganda media on their payroll every day in the campaign to back the allegation.

It goes without saying that to draw a third party into the question of Korean reunification means allowing the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our country cannot be reunified if outside forces meddle in the Korean question. Foreigners cannot rid our nation of the distrust and misunderstanding. That is why we oppose the interference of any outside forces in the Korean question."

As to the United Nations, it can never be a party concerned in the settlement of the Korean question.

To draw the United Nations into the solution of the Korean reunification question, calling for "UN-supervised elections" is not only contradictory to the principle of reunification agreed upon by the north and the south in the joint statement, but also incompatible with the UN Charter itself which declares the right to national self-determination as a sacred right of each nation.

In an attempt to justify their argument and absurdly apply it to the principle of reunification set in the joint statement, talking about "UN-supervised elections" they say that "it will do to make preparations for the reunification independently and only hold the elections under UN-supervision" and that "a supervisory organization is unthinkable apart from the United Nations which has dealt with the question of Korea's reunification for nearly 20 years."

It is clear to everyone that the essence of this sophistry lies in discarding the principle of independence and introducing outside forces, in fact, to interfere in the reunification question of our country.

To think of "supervisory organization" while agreeing to independent reunification is an insult to the Korean nation.

It is with an unfair political aim that certain people in south Korea are insisting on "UN-supervised elections," openly violating the principle of independence declared in the joint statement.

They are attempting to impose upon us the present social system implanted in south Korea, through the "UN-supervised elections."

It is with this aim in their minds that they demand the south Korean people to "arm themselves spiritually," saying: "The joint statement must be dealt with in accordance with constitution of the Republic of Korea or its constitutional idea," "the reunification of the country must be realized on the basis of liberal democracy" and "thorough spiritual armament based on liberal democracy is the only way to victory in the showdown with the communists."

To cry for reunification on the basis of "liberal democracy" and showdown with communism is, in essence, a rehash of the notorious argument of "reunification by prevailing over communism" and has nothing to do with the principle of reunification stipulating that the north and the south should promote great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

Describing contacts and negotiations between the north and the south as something like a showdown, they shout themselves hoarse that the so-called "idea of liberal democracy" and "the system of liberal democracy" should get the upper hand in this "showdown" and, on this basis, they will "convert heterogeneous communism into homogeneity." This runs counter to the points of agreement in the joint statement and it is not only a challenge to the desire of the people for achieving national unity for the reunification of the country but also an illusion.

South Korean politicians themselves expose the foul nature of "liberal democracy" vaunted by the south Korean authorities.

In October last year, pointing to the realities of south Korea under "liberal democracy" the south Korean "assemblymen" said at the "National Assembly:"

"Intelligence politics in this country has deprived the people of all freedom. Assemblymen from the ruling party are not free to speak. They are illegally arrested and taken to the Central Intelligence Agency. Garrison decree is declared without any due reason and more than one thousand students are arrested unwarrantedly, beat and put to torture. Can we say this is the order to be observed by us?"

"Export faces the crisis, more than 80 per cent of big enterprises are depressed, bank safes are empty, rural villages ruin, middle and small businesses go bankrupt and salarymen suffer from price hike and unbalanced income. This is the irrefutable facts as we see."

"A government should take care of people in adversity. If it fails to do so, we can't call it a government. In this land people, taken ill, have no other way but to die and a boy wonder, if he is poor, can't have any chance of schooling. The homeless people are frozen to death in the streets and the foodless people die of hunger. Millionaire lives in the luxury mansion worth 100-200 million *won* together with the dog worth one-two million *won*, whereas people live in wretched plight. People say: 'The worst society is better than ours!'"

This is "benifits" that "liberal democracy" brought to the south Korean politics, economy and life of the people.

It is foolish enough to cry for a showdown with communism, brandishing what they call "liberal democracy" which has produced political non-rights, economic chaos, dire destitution of the people and widening the gulf between rich and poor.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The difference of institutions between the north and the south must not be an obstacle to the promotion of national unity and the attainment of national reunification."

Though we are convinced that the communist ideology and the socialist system of the northern half have great vitality and are incomparably superior to the so-called "liberal democracy" of south Korea and its social system, as already proved in actual life, we have no intention to force it on south Korea and we invariably hold that the north and the south should unite, transcending the ideal and social system for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The slogans of "UN-supervised elections" and "reunification based on liberal democracy" have all been fabricated by U.S. imperialism for its Korean aggression.

The trite words uttered by the south Korean side even after signing the joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification cannot be interpreted otherwise than an indication that it is still interested in the continued split, not in reunification, though it talks about reunification.

Those who are calling for "UN-supervised elections" and "reunification based on liberal democracy" should act with discretion, keenly realizing that it is against the national aspirations of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the demand of the times for a fair and early solution of the Korean question. It is high time an end was put to the ridiculous intention to impose the south Korea's social system upon us by relying on outside forces.

If they insist on it, they will have to answer for the consequences of their anti-national, reactionary acts violating the points of agreement declared in the joint statement and hampering the reunification of the country.

Final Victory Belongs to Vietnamese People

The Vietnamese people are winning one brilliant victory after another in their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. Under these circumstances they are observing the 27th anniversary of the victory of the glorious August revolution.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm felicitations and militant greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The victory in the August revolution in 1945 was a brilliant fruition of the protracted, bloody revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people against atrocious imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation of their country and it was an event that brought about an epochal turn in the history of the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

After the victory in the revolution, the Vietnamese people achieved a tremendous success in their struggle against the aggressive forces of the foreign imperialists and for the prosperity and development of their country and the defence of their revolutionary gains.

Astounded by the heroic anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists have viciously manoeuvred in every way to convert South Viet Nam into their colony, into their military base for aggression, flagrantly violating the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam ever since they wormed themselves into Viet Nam. And they reduced the whole land of Viet Nam to a battlefield by unleashing a "special warfare" and expanding it into a "local war."

In order to put their notorious "Nixon doctrine" in practice, the U.S. imperialists are now heinously pursuing the "Vietnamization" of the war.

These days the U.S. imperialists are making frantic and successive bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by mobilizing "B-52" bombers and many other aircraft.

Such a barbarous atrocity of the U.S. imperialists only lays bare in the raw the real nature of "peace" and "reduction of armed forces" much advertized by them and it only hastens their doom in Viet Nam.

The armymen and people in North Viet Nam in firm unity defend the north and carry on construction, while inflicting severe punishment on the air pirates and sea rovers creeping into the air space and territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. And they discharge their duty to make the north serve as the rear to the front in the south.

On the other hand, the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces, united close around the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, are successfully frustrating the "pacification plan" and the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war of the U.S. imperialists while smashing their "special warfare" and "local war" and beating off their repeated frenzied offensive.

The heroic Vietnamese people formed an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front with the fraternal Cambodian and Laotian peoples and are pressing hard the last windpipe of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples is a just struggle. It, therefore, enjoys the unanimous support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples the world over.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people regard U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam as one against themselves and they regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own. Our people will be more resolute in their struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and will exert every possible effort to support the people of Viet Nam." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 343.)

In the future, too, the Korean people will make every possible effort to give active support and encouragement to the righteous anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their criminal machinations and acts of war against the Vietnamese people unconditionally and quit Indochina without delay taking along their aggressive troops, troops of their satellite countries and puppet troops and all lethal weapons.

The just struggle of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples will surely be crowned with victory and the U.S. imperialists will inevitably be driven out of this area.

Fighters of the Viet Nam People's Army are fully ready for action to crush the U.S. imperialist air pirates

Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and Korean Association of Democratic Scientists Issue Joint Statement

Denouncing South Korean Rulers for Murdering South Korean Patriots

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Korean Association of Democratic Scientists issued on August 10 a joint statement denouncing the south Korean rulers for committing a grave act of perfidy by murdering south Korean patriots after the publication of the joint statement of the north and the south.

Noting that at this historic moment when the entire Korean people and the world public are closely following the implementation of the joint statement of the north and the south, extremely reckless and perfidious acts are being committed in south Korea, the joint statement said:

As already reported, the south Korean authorities are committing grave crimes by executing patriots one after another whom they had arrested and thrown into jail for the reason that they fought against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and for the reunification and independence of the country.

They executed Mr. Kim Gyu Nam, former member of the south Korean "national assembly" and a doctor, suddenly on July 13, less than 10 days after they pledged before the whole nation to fulfil the joint statement of the north and the south, and on July 15, two days later, they murdered in cold blood Comrade Kim Jil Rak, a pressman and Chief Secretary of the "National Front for Liberation" under the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Later, on July 28, they executed Mr. Pak Ro Su, a doctor, and Comrade Chong Tae Muk, one of the leading personnel of an organisation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

This shuddering act of the south Korean authorities runs counter to the lofty ideal of the north-south joint statement they themselves signed, particularly the principle of great national unity, and it is a very grave act trampling underfoot the unanimous desire of the whole nation for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

As for the personages murdered by the south Korean authorities this time, they were certainly not criminals.

They were true patriots who accepted the *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our nation, and conducted righteous activities for national salvation against the foreign aggressive forces which intruded into the country and for the freedom and liberation of the south Korean people and the reunification of the fatherland.

Since they wanted to cooperate with the communists or believed in communist ideology, they might not agree with the south Korean rulers in ideology and ideal. But this can never become a pretext of suppression.

The respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"It is possible that a country may have different political systems and people with different beliefs may live together in one country."

The question of belief and ideology is a question of the freedom of conscience of each individual and a question of elementary human right.

It is a real surprise to us that the south Korean authorities murdered them in cold blood at this solemn moment when great national unify, transcending differences of ideology and ideal, should be sought, the outside forces be opposed with the united strength of the nation and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country be promoted.

If the south Korean rulers have an iota of national conscience and intention to implement the joint statement, they should not murder but release these personages to act upon the spirit of the joint statement and live up to the expectation of the nation and let them, too, strive continuously for peaceful reunification, though they had arrested and imprisoned them illegally in the past.

The south Korean authorities, however, committed these perfidious acts, not breaking away from the erroneous way of the past. This is an anti-national act perpetrated without even elementary conscience as a ruler, which benefits only foreign aggressors trying to "make Koreans fight Koreans" and does no good but harm to the Korean nation.

Fascist suppression by the south Korean rulers does not stop at this.

They are arresting and imprisoning patriots and people, turning a deaf ear to the demand of the times and shouting themselves hoarse about a "positive anti-communist policy," a step further from the previous "anti-communist" policy, and are going so far as to threaten with the "anti-communist law" even those public figures who support the joint statement and demand contacts and negotiations between the north and the south.

What excuse on earth can be made for such crimes as murdering patriots supporting communism on account of the difference of ideas, arresting and imprisoning those advocating peaceful reunification on charges of "impetuous speech and act" and bringing pressure to bear upon those calling for wide-range contacts between the north and the south alleging that it is "an offence?"

The statement went on:

We consider that such acts of the south Korean authorities deserve the denunciation of the whole nation and the hatred of the world people.

The south Korean authorities must lend an ear to the stern voices of public opinion within and without and discontinue a grave act trampling underfoot the joint statement of the north and the south.

They must withdraw the "state of national emergency" contradictory to the spirit of the joint statement, immediately stop fascist suppression of the popular masses and release without delay all the patriots illegally arrested and imprisoned on charges of calling for peaceful reunification, the cherished aspiration of the nation.

They must also scrap the "anti-communist law," "national security law" and all other evil laws for the suppression of the people in south Korea, dissolve the repressive organs and ensure all democratic freedom to the people.

The south Korean authorities must not loudly talk about "anti-communism," fan up antagonism between the north and the south and launch a war racket, hanging to the policy of dependence on outside forces, but must faithfully carry into practice the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and all the points agreed in the joint statement of the north and the south on the basis of the principles.

If the south Korean rulers continue to suppress the people relying on the military fascist dictatorship and violate the commitments noted in the joint statement, they will bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom, the statement stressed in conclusion.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (9)

October 16, 1956

The 2nd Conference of Korean Writers adopted a message addressed to the writers, critics, men of art and letters and lovers of literature in the south to the effect that, regardless of their views and positions, they should join the common struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and for the development of national literature. For this purpose, the message proposed:

1) Cultural exchange should be started between the writers, critics, men of art and letters and lovers of literature in the north and south.

Also individual writers in the north and south should exchange letters and literary works, and further the Writers' Union of Korea and the literary and art organizations in the southern half should do the same.

2) On literary matters and other questions, views and experiences should be exchanged between the north and south, meetings for debates, symposia, and commemorations should be organized on reciprocal basis, delegates be dispatched, mutual visits be paid for study and observation, and travel for collecting materials for literary creation be allowed.

November 7, 1956

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK sent a message to the "House of Representatives of the ROK" and south Korean public circles. The message said:

1) The DPRK Government is ready to have talks with the south Korean authorities at any time to discuss the problem of arms reduction for north and south Korea;

2) The "ROK House of Representatives" and the south Korean public at large should turn out in a body to prevent the outbreak of another war and to support the opening of the north-south talks for arms reduction.

The Supreme People's Assembly expressed its hope to meet the delegates of the "ROK House of Representatives" or individual personages at any place and as soon as possible to discuss the ways and means for the realization of the proposal.

November 7, 1956

An appeal addressed by the 4th Congress of the League of Democratic Youth of Korea to the youth and students in the southern half was made public to the following effect:

1) Cultural heritages should be protected from plunder and destruction by the U.S. imperialist enemy;

2) A resolute struggle should be launched to establish contacts and ties and to effect exchanges in science, art and sports at the earliest date between the youth and students of the north and south;

3) Unremitting efforts should be made to have gatherings for the exchange of experiences gained through the successes made in scientific research, for mutual public presentation of creative achievements made in the field of literary and art activities, and for joint athletic events;

4) Efforts should be exerted to realize mutual visits to beauty spots and historic sites in various parts of the country, both in the north and south, for the purpose of study, and to exchange tourists either in groups or individually;

5) It is insisted that the youth and students of north and south Korea sit together in order to discuss face to face about the unity and cooperation between them and about federating the organizations of the youth and students of the north and south.

Pakistan Greets 25th Anniversary of Its Independence

On August 14 Pakistan greets the 25th anniversary of its independence.

It was an epochal event which opened the road of a new life for the Pakistani people who had suffered under the long-lasted, cruel colonialism and imperialism.

On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations to the Pakistani people striving to consolidate national independence and build a new society.

Since independence the Pakistani people have gained enormous successes in the struggle to eliminate the evil aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule and develop the country in an independent way.

The Pakistani government has enforced the land reform law and strives to develop agriculture by pushing ahead with irrigation projects, expanding the land under cultivation and introducing modern techniques in farming. As a result, the production of flax, rice, wheat, and cotton has quickly increased.

In order to lay the foundations of the national economy the Pakistani government is bending much efforts on heavy industry, thereby developing the metallurgical industry, engineering industry, chemical industry, building-materials industry, etc.

In the national education and national culture, too, great successes have been achieved and a large number of national cadres have been brought up.

The Pakistani people extend firm solidarity to the peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, freedom, justice and progress.

Pakistan boycotted the "CENTO," an aggressive military tool of U.S. imperialism, and has recently taken a bold measure to withdraw from the "SEATO."

The measures dealt heavy blows to U.S. imperialism which is bent on aggression and war, disturbing peace.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Pakistani people on their successes and extend positive support to their anti-imperialist, independent stand.

The Pakistani people are fully supporting the Korean people in their just struggle to attain the independent peaceful national reunification free from the interference of any outside forces and have repudiated the "UNCURK," a heinous instrument of U.S. imperialism for its Korean aggression.

Firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will become closer, the Korean people wish the Pakistani people greater successes in their struggle for the independent development of their country.

Yun Hae Ik

Hail 12th Anniversary of Gabonese Independence

August 17 this year marks the 12th anniversary of the independence of Gabon.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm felicitations to the Gabonese people.

Gabon abounds in underground and other natural resources. The colonialists who had an eye upon them started aggression on this country long ago.

In 1910 the French colonialists reduced Gabon to their complete colony and carried on unlimited exploitation and plunder of the Gabonese people.

The people of Gabon, however, waged a protracted struggle for national independence and freedom, shaking off subjugation and humiliation imposed upon by the colonialists and won independence on August 17, 1960.

After independence, the Gabonese people unfolded an active struggle to liquidate the aftermath of the imperialists' colonial rule, consolidate national independence and build the national economy.

The people of Gabon are actively developing her rich natural resources such as manganese, crude oil, gold, diamond, iron, uranium, etc. and are boosting industrial production as a whole by setting up uranium, soap, paints and foodstuff factories and oil refineries.

A great success has been scored in the field of forestry which holds an important position in the economy of Gabon. The Gobonese people set up many mills for sawing high-priced trees covering their whole territory and turn out large quantities of timber. Timber accounts for three fourths of the total export of Gabon.

A marked progress has also been made in agriculture and the yield of farm produce is increasing year after year.

Many successes have also been attained in developing education and public health service.

All the successes gained in Gabon are a precious fruit of labour the people of this country have reaped in their struggle for building a new, prosperous independent state.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes the Gabonese people have registered in their struggle for creating a new life.

On the meaningful holiday of the Gabonese people, our people sincerely wish the Gabonese people fresh successes in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity of their country.

Song Jong Sik

Friendship Visits

★ A delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands headed by Comrade Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the Party and Chairman of the Council of the War, arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of August 11 by plane to pay a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

★ A table tennis team of the Polish Railway Sports Association came to Pyongyang on August 4 by train for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Railway.

★ Basili Timofeyevich Osipov, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, and members of the SKFS arrived in Pyongyang on August 8 by air to visit our country.

★ A delegation of the National Union of Agricultural Producers' Cooperatives of Romania headed by Cheorghe Petroscu, its Chairman, came to Pyongyang on August 8 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

★ Charles Doerner, head of the "Group for Study of the Ever-Victorious *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Luxemburg, arrived in Pyongyang on August 8 by plane for a visit to our country.

★ A Chinese table tennis delegation with Chi Yu-hua, leading member of the Peking Physical Culture Institute, as its head, which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left for home on August 5 by train.

★ Jerome Cohen, Professor of the Harvard University of the United States, and his wife who had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, left Pyongyang by train on August 5.

★ Julio Alunso Palensuela, chief for the construction work of Pinos Island of the Republic of Cuba, who had been on visit to our country at the invitation of the C.C. of the Architects Union of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane on August 8.

You Have Many Things to Be Envied for

Mostafa Kamal

Commentator of Egyptian Newspaper "Al Gumhuriya"

Before I came here, I had read a lot about the Korean people, their respected and beloved Leader Kim Il Sung and their glorious struggles against Japanese and American imperialism. Besides, I had seen several films showing how the Korean people under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung are building a new socialist society after all the hardships they had had to suffer during the Japanese occupation and afterwards during the brutal U.S. aggression.

Through the Egyptian press our people were always following the staunch struggle of the Koreans, and the great feats of their Leader, the ever-victorious iron-willed Kim Il Sung with full support and admiration.

Even before our revolution, the Egyptian workers at the Suez Canal showed their solidarity with the Korean people fighting against the U.S. imperialists by boycotting the American and European ships which carried arms or armed forces to the battlefield in Korea.

After the revolution of 23rd July 1952, the Egyptian revolutionary government itself closed the Suez Canal against such ships.

The Egyptian people hailed the great victory of the Korean people led by Marshal Kim Il Sung against U.S. imperialism. They considered it as their own victory because they knew well that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy, not only of the Korean people, but also of them.

As an Egyptian journalist, I have always felt deep admiration with what I read and heard about Korea. But, as we say in Egypt, to see once is better thousand times than to hear. How I feel the truth of this saying now!

Here I am in Pyongyang. Here I see with my own eyes a miracle of the twentieth century. On the ashes of the old city ruined almost completely by the American bombs there stands now a great beautiful city which can be easily envied by any capital through the whole world.

But it is not only Pyongyang. All the Korean cities in the North have been rebuilt on the same level of beauty and magnificence. Besides, all the villages have been renewed with an eye of narrowing the gap between the city and the countryside. Wherever you go you can see the chimneys of a big enterprise, mill, or factory cutting proudly through the clouds.

Yes, the Korean people have set a solid base of both heavy and light industries in the northern half of their country. But, that which deserves a deeper admiration is the great care of the Leader given to the rising generations. Either in kindergartens, schools, institutes or universities, one can easily be convinced that the Korean children and youth are brought up in such a human and scientific way that allows them to be supermen. And with such a generation, Korea can give in future a great deal to the progressive world and to humanity as a whole.

"There is nothing impossible," says Premier Kim Il Sung, **"whenever we determine to do it."** The constructive movement in all fields of politics, economy, defence and culture is a true proof to this saying of the revolutionary Leader. The Korean people have done a real miracle through the past twenty odd years. I believe they will fulfill their dearest dream of reunification in the near future.

When we arrived, it was a few days after the announcement of the recent joint statement of the north and the south. It was quite obvious that that agreement coincided with the three principles set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung. That is why we considered it a fresh victory for the Korean people. And it is an embodiment of the resolute will of the entire Korean people and an achievement of the independent line of reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader.

When I went to Panmunjom I saw with my own eyes the real obstacle which delays the reunification of the Korean fatherland. It is the presence of the U.S. troops which hinders that dear task of the current generation. Yet, the Americans are swaying under the blows of many peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They will not be able to stay here for a long time. With the joint struggle of all the anti-U.S. forces they will go back to their country across the Pacific either by peace or force.

All above cannot express my impressions. Yet, I have one word to say in conclusion, that is, "You, Koreans have every right to be proud of your great Leader and your glorious country. You have no need to envy others. On the contrary, you have many things to be envied for."

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